

Of course there are no means at present of learning the amount of the Confederate loss on shore.

Fires were built along the bank on the opposite side, throwing a glare of light across the river and bringing the entire fire into full view of the batteries during the engagement.

We publish the bare facts as received, without comment, and may be able to give some further particulars in our morning edition.

#### FROM LOUISIANA—INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK ON PORT HUDON.

A correspondent of the Jackson Appeal, writing from Port Hudson, under date of March 15th, gives the following interesting account of the Federal attack on P. H. Hudson, which resulted in the glorious triumph of our arms.

The long expected contest between the Yankee fleet took place five days this morning, the first shot being fired at ten minutes past twelve o'clock, and the last one at twenty minutes past two. It was short, sharp and decisive.

Six vessels were to complete the expedition, divided into two divisions. The vanguard was to consist of the flag-ship Hartford, a first class steam ship of war, carrying twenty six 8 and 9 inch Pulham guns, leading, followed by the Monongahela, a second class steam ship, mounting sixteen 8 inch guns, and the Richmond, a first class steam ship of war of twenty six guns, principally 8 and 9 inch calibers.

The rear guard was composed of the first class steam ship Mississippi, twenty-two guns, 8 and 9 inch, and the gunboats Kincaid and Geesee, each carrying three 10 inch and two 15 inch guns.

The vanguard was commanded by Admiral Farragut in person, on board the Hartford. The rear guard was under the command of Captain Melancthon Smith, flying his pennant from the Mississippi. They were to proceed up stream in single file, the prow of one following close upon the stern of another, and keeping their fires and lights well concealed, until they were discovered by our batteries, when they were to get by the best way they could, fighting their passage, and once across they believed they would have the rebel stronghold on both sides—their guns covering every part of the rear.

Behind this, the Essex and mortar boats anchored at the point, and supposed to have already acquired our range, were expected to play no mean part in the affair.

Shortly before midnight, the boats, having found the line of batteries darkened, darkened their own lights, and the men at their quarters, the Hartford led the way and the others promptly followed her direction. At the moment of their discovery a rocket was to be sent up from the admiral's flag ship, as the signal for the Essex and her accompanying mortar boats to commence work.

So dark was the night, and so slightly had the armed craft nosed their way up, that the flag ship had passed some of our guns and all the fleet were within easy range before their approach was known. Almost at the same time a rocket from our signal corps, and the discharge of mortars by an ironclad, illuminated the scene. Quick as a flash, while the falling fire of our alarm rocket was yet unextinguished, there shot up into the sky from the Hartford's deck, another. Then came one grand, long, dazzling roar that rent the atmosphere with its mighty thunder, shaking both land and water, and causing the high water to surge and ebb in tremble. Every gun on the fleet and every mortar on the point joined in one simultaneous discharge.

Relying greatly upon the suddenness and vigor of their attack to disconcert and confuse the defenders of our forts, the roar of their first discharge had not died away, before the Hartford, Kincaid, and Geesee, and when the quick and irregular but unceasing volleys and broadsides showed that the crew of each Yankee gun was firing with each other in unison. The sheets of flame that poured from the sides of the ships at each discharge lit up clearly the whole stretch of river, placing each craft in plain view of the other.

The noise was stunning to the ear, but they knew not yet the position of our batteries, and the shot and shell, fired at random, had no material effect.

Now commenced the battle in all its terrible earnestness. Outriggered in guns and outwitted in metal, our volleys were quickly repeated, and the superiority of them asserting in their aim. As soon as the enemy thus discovered our batteries, they opened on them with grape and canister, which was more accurately thrown than their shells, and three clouds of dirt upon the guns and gunners; the shell went in in every conceivable direction, except the right one. The Hartford, a very fast ship, now turned starboard and ran up the river, making her best time, and trying to divert the aim of our guns, by her incessant and deafening broadsides. She soon outstripped the balance of the fleet. Shot after shot struck her, riddling her through and through, but still she kept on her way.

Every craft now ran at full speed and bound to make the very best time to get by, the fleet lost its orderly line of battle, and got so mixed up it was difficult, and sometimes impossible, to distinguish one from another. It was speedily apparent to the enemy that the fire was a great deal better and more accurate than had been reported, and that the Hartford, except the Hartford, undertook to put about and return the way they came.

For this purpose the Richmond steered close in to the left bank, under the batteries, and then circled round, firing rapidly, nearly up to the point of the point. In executing this maneuver she gave our batteries an excellent opportunity, and they took excellent advantage of it, ripping her from stern to stern. From the crushing of timbers plainly heard during every brief interval of the din, and from the view of shot that struck her, it was plain that her doom was sealed.

It was reported among a crowd of observers on the bluff that a voice from her deck had called out, "We surrender! We surrender!" If this was said, it was not probably spoken by her commander, who, however, as the ship was sinking, as she was evidently drifting down stream, and in an unmanageable condition, and apparently the batteries left her alone, and turned their attention to the other craft. Whether or not she sank it does not yet know.

The Mississippi undertook to execute the same maneuver of turning round and making her escape back to point, but she started from the point, and just turned down stream, when one of her shot tore through her hull, and another went crashing through her machinery. Immediately after came the rushing sound of steam escaping from some broken pipe, and the now unmanageable vessel drifted directly opposite our crescent line of batteries. Her range was quickly gained, and she was soon being pounded by our batteries, when the commander gave the order for all hands to save themselves the best way they could. At this time her decks were strewn with dead and wounded, according to one of her crew, with whom I have conversed, who thought that the only complement of men were included in the list of casualties.

The three larger vessels had occupied most of the attention of the batteries, but the other craft had not by any means been overlooked. Two had turned round and started down stream. One of them apparently escaped without serious disability, but the other, which was probably the Kincaid, drifted down past the batteries in an unmanageable condition, receiving our volleys without being able to return them; and from the confusion of voices and the mingling of oaths, execrations and orders heard from her decks, it was evident that great slaughter must have been made among her crew, and that the boat itself was in a critical predicament. A vessel, which was the Kincaid, was seen to be in confusion, and joined the Hartford up the river.

Some fifty-five or sixty persons saved themselves by jumping overboard and swimming or wading from the Mississippi to the shore. Of these the major and captain of marines and assistant engineer, with forty-five sailors and marines, had been arrested by our cavalry and brought across during the day. Some few others are reported to be hiding themselves in the swamp.

The dead and wounded were left on the Mississippi, which soon floated off and started down with the current.

When the burning Mississippi reached the point where the mortar boats and other craft lay, she created a perfect panic among them. At five minutes past five o'clock, when the Mississippi was probably within five miles of the point, a sudden glare lit up the whole sky. The crew was well known to be the explosion of the magazine. After a considerable interval of time a long rumbling sound brought final proof that the Mississippi, one of the finest vessels of the United States navy, which had earned a historic fame before the commencement of the present war, as the flag-ship of the Japanese expedition, was a thing of the past.

Such are the particulars of this morning's fight at Port Hudson. For the time it lasted it was one of the most desperately contested engagements of the war. One successful officer, and the coolness, gallantry and skill of the officers and men engaged, the country is not satisfied with the Port Hudson fight, then it must indeed be unresolvable. Under all the

circumstances the result has been as surprising as it has been gratifying. The relative loss of life is one of the most significant features of the affair. The loss on board the enemy's vessels must amount to at least 250 killed and wounded. On the Mississippi alone the loss was over 150. The loss in our batteries was one Lieutenant, of the 1st Alabama, slightly wounded, and one man of the 1st Tennessee battalion, severely wounded.

#### BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

#### CONFEDERATE CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, March 30th, 1863.

The Senate to-day, the Senate bill exempting mail contractors and drivers of post coaches from military service, was passed. Also, the Senate bill to re-visit the action of the Secretary of the Navy upon decisions of naval general courts martial. The bill to place the hospitals under military control was rejected.

In the House various bills were passed, including the bill to provide additional quartermasters; and the Senate bill to employ the best pilots for service in the Confederate marine, and for continuing in service seamen now in service.

#### CONFEDERATE BONDS.

RICHMOND, March 30th, 1863.

At attention to-day, coupon bonds, fifteen million loan brought 124; bonds, of the one hundred million loan, long date, 105.

#### NORTHERN NEWS—REPORTED RECAPTURE OF THE INDIANOLA—FROM EUROPE.

PANAMA, March 29th, 1863.

New York dates of the 27th have been received. Burnside has assumed command of the department of the Ohio.

Light at Frontenac station, on the 24th and the day before, between the Federal army and the rebel army, South of the Kentucky river. The rebel advance is variously estimated at from thirty-five hundred to ten thousand. Confidence is felt in the ability of the Federal to repel invasion.

A dispatch from Memphis, dated the 26th inst., says that Farragut's vessel had recaptured the Indianola at Hard Times Head, without resistance.

Eight at Frontenac station, on the 24th and the day before, between the Federal army and the rebel army, South of the Kentucky river. The rebel advance is variously estimated at from thirty-five hundred to ten thousand. Confidence is felt in the ability of the Federal to repel invasion.

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General J. L. McClellan, has assumed the dictatorship of Poland and issued a proclamation calling on all Polish subjects of Russia to rise for freedom and their fatherland.

#### ADDITIONAL FROM THE NORTH.

HORRIBLE RIOT IN DETROIT BETWEEN THE BLACKS AND WHITES—HORRIBLE SCENES OF BLOODSHED.

The following is the first account that we have seen of the late terrible riot in Detroit. It appears that the affair originated in the outrage of a little white orphan girl by a big negro named Faulkner. On the arrest of the negro a large and excited mob gathered with the intention of executing the law on the black scoundrel, but they were deterred by a provost guard ordered out to escort the prisoner to jail. After the prisoner was securely locked up it is said that several random shots were fired into the mob by the provost guard, several of them being killed and one man, Charles Langer, being instantly killed, shot through the head. The scene that followed is as described by the Detroit Free Press:

The cry of death and vengeance rang through the crowd like an electric shock. The sight of the bleeding crowd of the dead man, and the ground of a hole in the pavement, kindled anew the flames of insurrection and frenzy. The Germans, especially, were beyond beyond description, because their own ranks had been sacrificed, as they thought, and expressed it by protecting a negro who was deserving torture and death. The excitement among all classes, however, was intense. Being baffled in their attempt to rescue the criminal, they sought other channels to give vent to their malice.

At the house where a negro family resided, one of which was used as a carpenter shop, situated on Beaubien street, was assailed with bricks, paving stones and clubs. About a dozen negroes were at work in the shop or stopping at the house at the time. The most of them were armed and fired several shots into the crowd from the windows, taking effect in several instances, but not fatally injuring any one so far as is ascertained.

As each shot from the negro bavel reverberated thro' the vicinity, the fierceness of the mob became more manifest, and their desperation more dread. The fire-arms in possession of the negroes deterred them from a direct assault, but they were determined to get in by any means. Any missile that could be hurled at the windows was hurled at the windows of the negroes, the windows and doors burst open, and everything destroyed which could be seen by those outside.

Finally, finding that they could not be forced out of the building, they resorted to another plan. A match of the incendiary was placed at the door, and in a very short time the flames spread so as to envelop almost the entire building. The scene at this time was one that utterly baffles description.

With the building a perfect sheet of livid flame, and a cloud of black-thirty rioters, some of whom were standing at the doors with revolvers in their hands, waiting for their victims to appear, it was truly a pitiable and sickening sight. The poor wretches inside were almost frantic with fright, undecided whether to remain and die by means of the devouring element, or to attempt to escape. The colored woman made her appearance at the door with her children, and they were hurled at the mob for mercy. The monstrous mob must be told, her fearful appeals were met with a shower of bricks, stones and clubs, driving herself and the babe in her arms back into the burning building.

At this juncture one man, moved to mercy at this cowardly and inhuman act, rushed to her assistance, bravely and nobly protecting her person from the violence which threatened her. But the negroes found no such protection. They were driven madly to the windows and doors where they were murdering as they passed, and everything which could be used as a missile, was hurled at the poor wretches. The fire-arms in possession of the negroes deterred them from a direct assault, but they were determined to get in by any means. Any missile that could be hurled at the windows was hurled at the windows of the negroes, the windows and doors burst open, and everything destroyed which could be seen by those outside.

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Reverend Acts of the N. C. Legislature.

58. An act entitled "Revenue."

Levies an ad valorem tax of two-fifths of one per cent on the assessed value of the following to wit:

1st. Real Estate.

And, all slaves in the State (except such as the County Court may exempt or have exempted from taxation on account of bodily or mental infirmity) to be assessed by the assessor of the county in which they are held, and also as surety where the principal is insolvent.

2d. Money and loan, sold on deposit with individuals or corporations: Confederate and State Treasury notes to be considered "money." The person lending money on loan or at interest, being allowed no deduction from the principal, and also as surety where the principal is insolvent.

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4th. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of \$250 except such furniture is specifically taxed.

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6th. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of \$250 except such furniture is specifically taxed.

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25th. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of \$250 except such furniture is specifically taxed.

26th. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of \$250 except such furniture is specifically taxed.

27th. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of \$250 except such furniture is specifically taxed.

28th. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of \$250 except such furniture is specifically taxed.

29th. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of \$250 except such furniture is specifically taxed.

30th. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of \$250 except such furniture is specifically taxed.

31st. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of \$250 except such furniture is specifically taxed.

32nd. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of \$250 except such furniture is specifically taxed.

33rd. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of \$250 except such furniture is specifically taxed.

34th. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of \$250 except such furniture is specifically taxed.

35th. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of \$250 except such furniture is specifically taxed.

36th. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of \$250 except such furniture is specifically taxed.

37th. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of \$250 except such furniture is specifically taxed.

38th. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of \$250 except such furniture is specifically taxed.

39th. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of \$250 except such furniture is specifically taxed.

40th. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of \$250 except such furniture is specifically taxed.

41st. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of \$250 except such furniture is specifically taxed.

42nd. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of \$250 except such furniture is specifically taxed.

43rd. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of \$250 except such furniture is specifically taxed.

44th. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of \$250 except such furniture is specifically taxed.

45th. Household and kitchen furniture above the value of \$250 except such furniture is specifically taxed.

LAST WORDS OF A TEXAS PARSON.—The correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser, "N. Imports," writes from the army of Middle Tennessee, that at the Spring Hill engagement, "Parson Oroub, Brigade Chaplain of Jackson, was killed while cheering on the Texans to a charge, and as his last words are somewhat unusual